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Lingua

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Volume 128, Pages 1-172 (May 2013)

SI: Polarity emphasis: distribution and locus of licensing

Edited by Anne Breitbarth, Karen De Clercq and Liliane Haegeman

= Full-text available
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Articles in Press

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Introduction

- 1  **The syntax of polarity emphasis** Original Research Article
Pages 1-8
Anne Breitbarth, Karen De Clercq, Liliane Haegeman
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Highlights

► We discuss two types of expressions of polarity emphasis. ► One type is distributed like main clause (root) phenomena. ► This type can be uniformly analysed as syntactically encoded in the left periphery. ► The second type is syntactically unrestricted. ► This type is a heterogeneous class of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic phenomena.

Articles

- 2  **Emphatic polarity particles in Spanish and Catalan** Original Research Article
Pages 9-30
Montserrat Batllori, M. Lluïsa Hernanz
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Highlights






► Spanish and Catalan emphatic polarity particles split into a high and a low pattern. ► Emphatic polarity particles (EPPA) are polar elements with an added emphatic value. ► High EPPA merge with *PolP* and move to *FocusP*. They display WH-operator properties. ► High EPPA are constrained to root and embedded clauses with a full-fledged left periphery. ► *ForceP* is also involved in the distribution of EPPA.

- 3  **The syntax of answers to polar questions in English and Swedish** Original Research Article
Pages 31-50
Anders Holmberg
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Highlights

► The polar particles *yes* and *no* are specifiers of a focus head in the C-domain which assign a value to an unvalued Polarity feature in the answer. ► *Yes* and *no* answers are full sentences where the IP is usually elided under identity with the IP of the question. ► English has three types of negation in questions: high (*n't*), middle (*n't* or

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	<i>not</i>), and low (<i>not</i>). ► The meaning of <i>yes</i> and <i>no</i> depends on the choice of negation in the question.
4	 Ways of emphatic scope-taking: From emphatic assertion in Nupe to the grammar of emphasis Original Research Article Pages 51-71 Jason Kandybowicz Show preview PDF (1219 K) Related articles Related reference work articles Highlights ► Nupe has two types of emphatic assertion: veridical assertion and a weaker form. ► The core properties of these varieties are derivable entirely on syntactic grounds. ► Distinction between syntactically vs. pragmatically controlled emphasis is illusory. ► Two emphatic domains exist: a high left-peripheral and a low TP-internal domain. ► This analysis parallels the high (outer) vs. low (inner) focus domain duality.
5	 The syntax of emphatic positive polarity in Hungarian: Evidence from ellipsis Original Research Article Pages 72-94 Anikó Lipták Show preview PDF (1729 K) Related articles Related reference work articles Highlights ► Hungarian has an affirmatively specified polarity projection, PolP. ► PolP occurs in emphatic affirmative contexts. ► The affirmative polarity head can be lexicalized by a stress morpheme or by <i>igen</i> . ► Affirmative PolP licences V-stranding ellipsis.
6	 Emphatic polarity in European Portuguese and beyond Original Research Article Pages 95-123 Ana Maria Martins Show preview PDF (1280 K) Related articles Related reference work articles Highlights ► Emphatic polarity is a property of denying responding assertions. ► Three types of syntactic strategy express emphatic polarity in Romance. ► This paper enlightens the restricted availability of each strategy across languages. ► The categories C and Σ are central to the syntactic expression of emphatic polarity. ► V-movement plus the idiosyncrasies of polar words explain cross-linguistic variation.
7	 Emphasis as reduplication: Evidence from <i>si che/no che</i> sentences Original Research Article Pages 124-141 Cecilia Poletto, Raffaella Zanuttini Show preview PDF (675 K) Related articles Related reference work articles Highlights ► We examine Italian sentences with a polarity particle that are said to be emphatic. ► We discuss their characteristic distributional properties. ► We propose a bi-clausal structure, with the polarity particle in the matrix clause. ► Such bi-clausal structure contains two copies of the triggering utterance. ► Having two copies of the triggering utterance (one null, one overt) yields emphasis.
8	 English 'emphatic <i>do</i>' Original Research Article Pages 142-171 Chris Wilder Show preview PDF (1231 K) Related articles Related reference work articles Highlights ► English emphatic <i>do</i> signals polarity focus. ► Two types of emphatic <i>do</i> sentence due to interaction with contrastive topic. ► Emphatic <i>do</i> with contrastive topic is a main clause phenomenon.

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